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but our anonymous author gives us some additional light upon it. He also increases our knowledge of the details of the *entradas* of 1689 and 1690, and in the presence of this account it will now be necessary to examine again the sources formerly available. Just what the extent and importance of the new information may prove to be must be determined by a more careful study than can be made for the purposes of this review. Not the least interesting items in the narrative, however, are the rough map of the French settlement at Fort Saint Louis, the letter received by De León from L'Archevêque in 1689, and the poetical effusion—perhaps the oldest extant piece of verse written on Texas soil—composed at the same time by one of the Spaniards on the “Sitio funesto y triste” (pp. 330–336). The De León diary of 1690, which constitutes the last twelve folios of his manuscript, Señor García did not publish. Investigation recently made by the reviewer shows that it contains the paragraphs which are lacking from the copy in the Archivo General y Público.

Señor García prints the manuscript with the primitive spelling of the original (with editorial emendations in parentheses) but with modern accentuation. The brief introduction is very helpful, as are also the notes explaining words of Aztec origin. The title of the book, which is one affixed by the editor to the work of joint authorship, promises the reader notices of New Mexico, but these seem to be very few. Since the anonymous part of the work, which incorporates Zamora's account, is professedly a continuation of De León's *Relación*, it would have been better, in the reviewer's opinion, to give the title of that work to the whole book.

HERBERT E. BOLTON.

MINOR NOTICES

Greek Lands and Letters. By Francis Greenleaf Allinson, Professor of Classical Philology in Brown University, and Anne C. E. Allinson. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1909, pp. xvi, 472.) This book aims “to interpret Greek lands by literature, and Greek literature by local associations and the physical environment”. The authors have a wide acquaintance with Greek literature and a keen appreciation of the charm of Greek lands. One cannot help wishing that their discretion equalled their enthusiasm. They try to crowd into less than five hundred pages most of Greek literature, some history, philosophy, and art, and much topographical detail. The effect is bewildering and far from that Greek sense of proportion and clearness of outline which is essential to a well-constructed piece of work. The authors have not cared to select; they often include too much for the Hellenist and too little for the ordinary reader. The Thucydides mentioned as an opponent of Pericles (p. 101) would ordinarily be mistaken for the historian. Iambe's share in the Eleusinian rites (p. 184) is also caviar to the general. Two pages are devoted

to obscure poets of Argolis while two hundred years of history and philosophy are crowded into half a dozen.

It may be captious to insist too strictly upon historical methods, but a glaring defect is the failure to give references, with little exception but that of classical quotations. Inscriptions and "modern writers" are frequently cited without further explanation.

The original part consists chiefly in translations of Greek authors. Some are very attractive, others are no improvement on already existing versions. An unfortunate rendering of *Oedipus Tyrannus* (ll. 1186 ff.) concludes

"And from it my opinion moulding
Naught mortal I congratulate."

For the deplorable habit of "modifying" versions no excuse can be found. Translators who have been thus treated may well feel indignant.

The style is charming and graceful, at its best in descriptions of scenery. Vivid pictures of lovely spots are recalled to us constantly. Sometimes a certain affectation obscures the meaning, or words are strangely used: "*the folly*" of Oedipus; Heracles searching for "rare fauna, flora and *other exhibits*". The flippant characterization of Hippolytus as "a somewhat intractable compound of a Jehu and a Joseph, wholly absorbed in colourless devotion to Artemis" and "an excellent whip" is hard to forgive.

In spite of defects, the book is stimulating and suggestive to those who care for things Hellenic, and the traveller in Greece will be grateful to the authors for having put into one convenient volume a mass of material hitherto accessible only in many. The illustrations are attractive and well-chosen.

A Formula Book of English Official Historical Documents. Part II. *Ministerial and Judicial Records*, selected and transcribed by a Seminar of the London School of Economics. Edited by Hubert Hall, F.S.A., of H. M. Public Record Office. (Cambridge, University Press, 1909, pp. x, 229.) In accordance with the arrangement followed in his *Studies in English Official Historical Documents* (see this REVIEW, XIV. 558-560), the second part of Mr. Hall's *Formula Book* is classified under (1) ministerial proceedings, including royal surveys, inquisitions, assessments, and accounts, and (2) judicial proceedings, comprising political, or statutory, and judicial inquisitions. Materials of this sort did not find a place in the works of the older writers on diplomatics, who limited themselves to charters and similar documents and were interested primarily in questions of authenticity; but in recent years a beginning has been made in the direction of a broader treatment which seeks to place official acts in their proper setting as part of administrative processes which must be studied as a whole if the real nature of the surviving record is to be understood. The exceptional richness of the English archives offers an excellent field for the application

of the newer methods, and Mr. Hall has rendered a real service to historical science in submitting to diplomatic examination a body of sources of such signal importance to the student of legal, agrarian, and constitutional history. Some of the documents here given have already been analyzed and subjected to a genetic treatment, as in Mr. Round's classic studies on the satellites of Domesday and the *cartae* of 1166, in Miss Putnam's investigations of the enforcement of the Statutes of Laborers, and in Mr. Hall's own editions of Exchequer texts; but most of the specimens are drawn from the Public Record Office and are here printed for the first time. Continental prototypes are illustrated by extracts from the capitulary *De villis* and the inventories of Charlemagne's estates (for both of which the later edition of Boretius should have been used) and by the Bayeux inquest of 1133, where the evidence for the connection and common date of the documents is stronger and more definite than Mr. Hall implies. The "Winton Book" (no. 19) should also have been more exactly dated. Curiously enough, Mr. Hall gives the impression that the extract given from the receipt roll of the Exchequer of 1185 (no. 52b) is unpublished, whereas it has been edited by himself.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

The Interdict: its History and its Operation, with Especial Attention to the Time of Pope Innocent III., 1198-1216. By Edward B. Krehbiel, Ph.D., Instructor in the University of Chicago. (Washington, Published by the American Historical Association, 1909, pp. viii, 184.) To this essay the American Historical Association awarded one-half of the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize for 1907. After such recognition it would be a work of supererogation to praise it.

The study is divided into two parts of about equal length: four chapters on the Actual Use and Effects of the Interdict, and an appendix of cases from 1198-1216. Of these, the second is far the more valuable. Over ninety "threats of interdict, possible cases, and actual cases of interdict" are given; about sixty are described more or less fully in the appendix. Unfortunately, many of these were partially discussed in the preceding chapters, and there are no cross-references, so that it is difficult to get together all the material for each one. For about one-third of the cases, Dr. Krehbiel gives no statement of the facts. His explanation is that "Whenever the sources furnish sufficiently interesting material, the case was narrated." Students will regret that he did not give as full information as possible instead of forcing them to supplement his study.

In the introductory chapters, the author discusses mainly the local general interdict; in a note on page 2, he mentions other cases, but does not employ exactly the terminology generally used by canonists. His method of treatment is indicated by the chapter-headings: the Origin and Theory of the Local Interdict, the Laying of an Interdict, the

Interdict in Force, Moderation and Relation of the Interdict. This method was undoubtedly selected because of its fitness for the special study of the pontificate of Innocent III. It is a question, however, whether, in the presentation of the history of an institution, the order of its evolution is not the most advisable. The author's plan sometimes leads to chronological confusion, *e. g.*, on page 50 events of the sixth and fourteenth centuries are brought together in the same sentence with no indication of their respective dates.

The reasons are not clear for the inclusion or exclusion of titles in the bibliography. It is not a list of works cited; there are omissions of books used in the preceding chapters; many works in the bibliography are not cited elsewhere. Why should the *Acta Sanctorum* be cited with a comment "not especially valuable for the present research"? For the *Corpus* no edition is given. The author cites and uses antiquated editions, *e. g.*, Labbe for the *Gesta Pontificum Autissiodorensium*, although Molinier warns against Labbe's edition of it as *mauvaise*. Lea's *Studies in Church History*, with its admirable although brief account of the Interdict, is omitted. The bibliography as a whole is not a satisfactory guide for the subject.

This is the first general presentation of the subject in English, and will prove useful. In the author's modest words, "to the history of the interdict, its fresh contribution is only a sifting and use of the materials for the time of Pope Innocent III." For this period he has discovered a large number of interdicts. Through his monograph and the sources which he cites, it is possible to gain a more complete understanding of the history of the Interdict in the period when it was being rapidly developed and the difficulties inherent in its use were becoming constantly more apparent.

DANA C. MUNRO.

La Question Franciscaine: Vita Sancti Francisci Anonyma Bruxellensis, d'après le Manuscrit II. 2326 de la Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique. Par A. Fierens, Docteur en Philosophie et Lettres, Attaché à l'Institut Historique Belge de Rome. (Louvain, Charles Peeters, 1909, pp. 122.) No one who has followed the trend of the various works relating to the life of St. Francis of Assisi, which have formed such a marked feature of recent historical literature, need be told how large a portion of these works is concerned with purely documentary questions. The present study, which originally appeared in the *Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique* (vol. VIII., nos. 1, 2, 3; vol. IX., nos. 1, 4; vol. X., nos. 1, 2), deals with an anonymous biography of St. Francis found in MS. II. 2326 of the Royal Library of Belgium. This *Vita Sancti Francisci Anonyma Bruxellensis*, to which Dr. Fierens attaches much importance, contains twenty-four chapters, and was written about 1400. In its compilation the author, whoever he was, drew mainly upon the *Legenda Major* of St. Bonaventure, the *Vita Secunda* by Thomas of Celano, the

Legenda Trium Sociorum, the *Speculum Perfectionis*, the *Actus Beati Francisci*, and the *Tractatus* of Bartholi, and in parts his Life represents little more than excerpts from these earlier sources. It includes, however, at least two hitherto inedited passages, which are not without interest; the first is a series of eleven prophetic utterances of St. Francis about the future of Christianity (pp. 106-110) and the second is a parallel between Christ, Jacob, and the Seraphic Patriarch (pp. 111-113).

Dr. Fierens's judicious introductory essay on the Franciscan Question (pp. 3-26), his detailed description of the Brussels manuscript (pp. 27-28), and his critical edition of the *Vita Anonyma* (pp. 31-115), disclose a rare spirit of research and a wealth of erudition regarding the sources of the history of St. Francis with all their large literature. Indeed, neither the title of his work nor its appearance would prepare the reader for the rich mass of information condensed in its pages. It is somewhat of a disappointment that Dr. Fierens fails to deduce any general conclusions as a result of his study such as might have been expected. As it stands, the text he publishes, however interesting to the erudite, cannot be said to throw much new light upon the Franciscan Question as a whole or materially to affect the opinions held by scholars about the early manuscript biographies of St. Francis himself.

Tractatus Fr. Thomae vulgo dicti De Eccleston, de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. Edidit notis et commentario illustravit Andrew G. Little, Lector in Palaeographia in Universitate Mancuniensi. [Collection d'Études et de Documents, tome VII.] (Paris, Fischbacher, 1909, pp. xxix, 227.) Students of Franciscan sources—and their number seems to grow apace—have long felt the need of a new edition of Eccleston which fulfilled the requirements of modern criticism. The present one was worth waiting for. It would have been difficult indeed to find anyone better fitted than Professor Little to undertake the task of re-editing the *De Adventu* for he is not only a veteran in the field of Franciscan studies but also a recognized authority on all that concerns the "Coming of the Friars" into England. This his latest and most important contribution to the literature of the subject is a work of seasoned scholarship and forms one of the very best volumes that have yet appeared in the *Collection d'Études et de Documents*. And this is no mean praise.

In his introduction, Professor Little describes the Lamport, Cotton, Phillips, and York manuscripts—the only four known manuscripts of Eccleston (pp. ix-xix)—and the more or less defective editions of his Chronicle published respectively by Brewer (1858) and Howlett (1882) in the Rolls Series, by the Franciscan friars of Quaracchi in the *Analecta Franciscana* (tome I., 1885), and by Dr. Liebermann in the *Monumenta Germaniae* (1888). He then sums up (pp. xx-xxvi) all that may be known with certainty or conjectured with probability of

its author. It appears from his prologue that Thomas spent some twenty-six years gathering the materials for his Chronicle, which extends from the arrival of the first friars at Dover in 1224 up to about 1258, when it seems to have been completed. It is a collection of notes and anecdotes rather than a finished narrative, but it portrays with extraordinary vividness the way in which the Franciscan movement took shape in England and thus opens up what Professor Little rightly calls "one of the most popular and one of the most attractive by-paths in English history". In spite of its absence of dates and of anything like chronological order, and notwithstanding its tendency to extol the English Province above all others in the Minorite Order, Eccleston's chronicle *De Adventu* is very accurate and reliable in all that relates to what has been called the heroic period in the history of the English Franciscans. Incidentally it throws not a little light on the trend of early Franciscan events and thought in general. Herein lies its value.

Professor Little has edited the text of Eccleston's *De Adventu* (pp. 1-132) with extreme care and with fine historical insight; the copious annotations and commentary leave nothing to be desired. The volume is enhanced by several valuable and interesting appendixes, which include the abbreviated chronicle of Peregrinus of Bologna (pp. 141-145) and a sermon on Poverty by Robert Grosseteste (pp. 178-187), and it is provided with a very full index (pp. 189-226). It is a matter of regret if not also of some surprise that the introduction is not set in the same large type as the body of the book and the appendixes.

The author of *Grey Friars in Oxford* has made us again his debtors by giving us the present work which is sure to find the warm welcome it so richly deserves with all serious students of Franciscan origins and of medieval history in general.

Chartularium Studii Bononiensis: Documenti per la Storia dell'Università di Bologna dalle Origini fino al Secolo XV. Publicati per Opera della Commissione per la Storia dell'Università di Bologna. Volume I. (Bologna, presso la Commissione per la Storia dell'Università di Bologna, 1909, pp. xii, 431.) In the documentary publications of recent years respecting the early history of the great European universities the University of Bologna has not taken the place which corresponds to its importance in the history of European learning. The octo-centenary of 1888 did indeed bring forth editions of university and college statutes and of the records of the German nation, but it produced no collection of sources comparable to the great *Chartularium Universitatis Parisiensis*, and no general study of the university's history worthy to replace or complete the biographical work of Sarti. In 1907, however, a commission was established to advance the study of the history of the university, and the first-fruits of its labors have now appeared in the opening volumes of a series of *Studi e Memorie* and of a general *Chartularium*. The editors of the latter work, instead of

adopting a chronological arrangement which would have involved a complete examination of all possible sources of information before publication could have begun; decided to print the documents as they were collected, exhausting each repository and series as they went and unifying the whole by a set of indexes at the end. The materials in the first volume have been drawn from the two principal registers of the commune of Bologna, the first of which had already been extensively used by Savioli, the records of the *podestà's* court, and the monastic archives of San Giovanni Battista and San Giacomo. The texts cover the period from 1159 to 1499 and consist mainly of judicial documents, conveyances, wills, contracts, responses of jurisconsults, and similar matter. These naturally contain a good deal which illustrates legal ideas and procedure, but in the majority of cases they yield little for university history beyond biographical information respecting various masters and students, and as a whole the collection does not throw much new light on the organization of the *studium* or the daily life of its members. The most interesting series is that of the *processi e sentenze*, where, besides the usual enumeration of assaults in which knives and sticks fly freely, there are some curious examples of theft of students' property. One man has driven off his room-mate and appropriated his possessions to the extent of a garment of "stanforte", a towel, a knife, and a volume of Boethius; a scribe set to copy the New Digest has decamped with the book and copying materials and seventeen lire besides. Unfortunately such documents are merely analyzed; if we may judge from the similar ones printed some years ago by Cavazza, they contain local flavor which would justify their publication in full.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

A Brief History of the Middle Temple. By C. E. A. Bedwell, Librarian to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. (London, Butterworth and Company, 1909, pp. 132.) This little book is not a systematic history of the Middle Temple, but rather a sketch of the important events connected with its origin and development. The chapter-headings are: the Origin of the Inns of Court, the Two Temples, America and the Middle Temple, the Restoration and After, the Middle Temple in the Eighteenth Century, the Middle Temple Library, Some Distinguished Members of the Middle Temple. Mr. Bedwell seems not to have used the society's manuscript records and deals for the most part with aspects other than educational. In this respect Mr. John Hutchison's account is better. It appears in the introduction to the printed records of the Middle Temple, which however extend only to 1703.

The chief reason why Americans should be interested in the Middle Temple and the other Inns of Court is because of the legal training received there, in part, by many of the most prominent lawyers and

leaders of the Revolutionary and Constitutional period. Mention is made of the four representatives from South Carolina who signed the Declaration of Independence, also John Dickinson, William Livingston, and John Rutledge. Among others who attended the Middle Temple, not mentioned by Mr. Bedwell, were Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and Thomas Pinckney.

The education which these men obtained undoubtedly influenced the discussion of the legal aspects of the Revolutionary and Constitutional period. The Middle Temple, however, does not deserve all the credit that Mr. Bedwell seems to think it deserves. The system of legal education at the Inns of Court had so far declined by the middle of the eighteenth century that much, if not most, of the actual study and instruction was in the offices and under the direction of lawyers not directly connected with the Inns of Court.

The book supplies a real need and is the best brief account which has yet appeared.

M. W. JERNEGAN.

The Last Phase of the League in Provence, 1588-1598. By Maurice Wilkinson, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford. (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1909, pp. vi, 84.) The author of this little work is already known for his researches in the history of the wars of religion in Périgord. The title is somewhat misleading. Instead of being a sustained study of what is implied, it is rather a collection of *documents inédits* knit together by an historical commentary. The documents have mostly been drawn from the archives in the prefecture at Marseilles, from the Palais de Justice at Aix in Provence, and from the Peiresc papers at Carpentras. In the early pages Mr. Wilkinson makes a slight endeavor to orient his reader, but the approach is so precipitate and the complexity of the subject so great that it seems doubtful if one not thoroughly acquainted with the earlier history of the Holy League would be able to follow things. The variant currents of League policy, the conflict of rival religions, feudal and national interests, the economic grievances of the province, the strife between the people of the towns and the rural democratic population—all these combine to make a play of forces that is intricate indeed. While there is good material in the book it has not been sufficiently digested. Better assimilation of the documents (most of which should have been relegated to an appendix) would have made the work clearer and more concise. There is no table of contents, the chapters are without title or characterization, and there is no index.

J. W. T.

Minutes of the General Assembly of the General Baptist Churches in England, with Kindred Records. Edited with Introduction and Notes for the Baptist Historical Society by W. T. Whitley, M.A., LL.D.,

F.R.Hist.S. Volume I., 1654-1728. (London, The Kingsgate Press, 1909, pp. lxxx, 152.) While this volume will be interesting chiefly to the members of the Baptist denomination, it contains some matter of value for the student of English religious history in general. The editor explains that "the title 'General Baptist' is used in three distinct senses at the present day": by the "hyper-calvinistic Baptists who adhere to the Confession of 1677, as revised in 1689 . . . to denote all baptists except themselves"; secondly, "as an abbreviation for the full legal title, 'the New Connection of General Baptists founded in 1770'"; and thirdly, to describe a body which traces its origin back to the reign of James I. and "still maintains a corporate existence under the title, 'The General Assembly of the General Baptist Churches in England'". The present work is concerned with members of the last-named body.

An introduction occupying nearly a third of the book describes their origin and early history, their beliefs, their organization, their geographical distribution, and the documents on which the text is based. It also includes a list of their messengers and leaders. The combination of Episcopal and Presbyterian features in their constitution is doubtless not commonly known; indeed, the editor informs us that the General Baptists drew their synodal system from the same root—the Continental Anabaptists. With another of his assertions, however, that "the General Baptists are an English outgrowth of the continental Anabaptists, acting on the Lollards" (p. ix), one is less likely to agree. No investigator has yet traced with any certainty the survival of Lollardy to the Reformation. A treatise by Murton in 1615 is cited as "apparently the first broad claim for religious liberty made by an Englishman" (p. xiv). In his attempt to show that the members of this sect had no "cant" Christian names and no great proportion from the Old Testament, Dr. Whitley omits to consider the faith of the parents who gave them (pp. xlviii-xlix). Some slips are to be noted: by the act of 1664 (p. 22) four persons did not constitute an illegal conventicle, but five, besides members of the family where the meetings were held, and (p. 24) the two Declarations of Indulgence were issued by James II. in 1687 and 1688, not in 1686 and 1687. It is certainly a curious commentary on the contemporary religious situation when the following question could be brought before an assembly in 1711: "Whether a pastor who Contends for Dancing, Cock fighting with Many other Vices altho. being Moderately Used be a Sufficient Cause for the Church to Deprive him Communion" (p. 115).

A. L. C.

L'Église de Paris et la Révolution. Par P. Pisani, Chanoine de Notre-Dame de Paris, Docteur ès-Lettres, Professeur à l'Institut Catholique de Paris. Volume II., 1792-1796. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1909, pp. 424.) This second volume, following the other within a year, brings the religious history of the Revolution down to 1796. Like the

first it is a history of the Revolution in its relations to the Church, written by a priest who has his prepossessions, yet is a trained investigator and conscientious historian. While the position that he occupies obliges him perhaps to vent his feelings, these do not seem to alter his method nor weaken his authority.

To follow through those troublesome times the members of the two clergies who were then ministering to the religious needs of the French people, M. Pisani has deciphered the registers of jails, gone over the reports of government agents, ransacked the papers of the secret police, and used some still unpublished diaries and speeches of prominent revolutionists. One of his interesting contributions relates to the fact that the Constitutional priests suffered more from the Terror than the non-jurors. Assuming new names, practising unexpected professions, disguised as lawyers, national guards, workmen, street peddlers, the latter were identified only by the faithful few, thanks to special and secret signs. Thus they succeeded in tendering their services to a clandestine congregation including prisoners in the jails and victims on the way to the scaffold. The author has been able to identify one hundred and fifty of these secret priests, only nine of whom were guillotined. Twenty-one Constitutional priests, on the other hand, suffered the death penalty, a very small proportion, by the way, of the total list of victims.

It was mostly from the petty annoyances and persecutions from the foes of religion that the Constitutional clergy had to suffer. They bore the brunt of the battle against the Church. The story of this onslaught, beginning with the adoption of the new calendar in October, 1793, and ending in May, 1795, when the law of Prairial returned to the parishes their houses of worship, is well and graphically told. Here too we find interesting figures as to the number of priests who in imitation of their bishop, Gobel, abdicated their functions, henceforth useless in a "state governed by Reason". M. Pisani discovered that out of the five or six hundred priests of Paris two hundred and sixty-seven renounced their vows. That is a minimum for he could not examine all the lists. As for the married priests he finds one hundred and sixteen, three of whom, "he blushes to say", were canons of Notre Dame.

The last part of the book, dealing with the individual fate of the various churches of Paris, is of less interest to the general reader. The conclusion that the author brings out with an emphasis that the necessity of the ecclesiastical *imprimatur* more than explains, is the final crushing of the irregulars, while the Church came out of the storm almost unshaken. From 1791 to 1796 the number of the "jurors" passed from 600 to 150. Such was the punishment of their "fatuity" and their "challenge to God".

O. G.

Nouvelles Lettres du C^{te} Valentin Esterhazy à sa Femme, 1792-1795.
Publiées par Ernest Daudet. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 1909, pp. ii,

393.) The first volume, of Count Esterhazy's letters was disappointing in that it did not throw the light on the vexed questions relating to Marie Antoinette and her coterie of friends which the count's *Memoirs* had led scholars to expect. From the present correspondence less was expected. Esterhazy was no longer in the position of one who could reveal secret history.

The letters for 1792 were written from St. Petersburg, whither the count had been sent after Pilnitz as the agent of Artois. They are essentially domestic in tone but the broader interest is not lacking. There is enlightened comment on political and diplomatic events, entertaining gossip on the life at the Russian court, and some excellent passages on the palaces and gardens. Austria's unfavorable attitude toward the *émigrés* (p. 43 *et passim*), the more sympathetic policy at Berlin and St. Petersburg, the suppression of the reforms in Poland, the progress of the Revolution in Paris, and like topics appear constantly. At times the comments are penetrating, as for example his shrewd guess in the letter of ^{12 July}/_{30 June} as to the real significance of the presence of the "Cot-fédérés" in Paris, or his survey of conditions early in October.

For 1793 and 1794 there are only a few letters, the events of the period being sketched by the editor on the basis of the count's *Journal*. For the two years following, 1795 and 1796, there is a group of thirty-three letters, some quite long, written from Russian Poland, where Catherine settled several dilapidated estates on him. These often afford interesting glimpses of the conditions in Poland, of the management of Polish estates, and of the Russian administration. By way of appendix there is a sketch of the author's mission to Russia, a study of Potemkin, and a superficial description of the Russia of the period.

On the whole the letters are entertaining—often good reading—but they contribute little that is original or new to our knowledge of the period. The author seems to have been a most devoted husband, very popular with princesses and children, but not gifted with the larger qualities of the real diplomatist.

WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH.

Dessous de Princesses et Maréchaux d'Empire, d'après des Lettres Inédites, des Documents Nouveaux, les Journaux de Modes et les Témoignages des Contemporains. Par Hector Fleischmann. (Paris, Librairie des Annales Politiques et Littéraires, 1909, pp. 285.) The character of this work would raise the question, even did the author not pose it in his preface and repeat it *passim*, of its right to exist, and also of the place and purpose of *Kulturgeschichte*. As its title-page alleges, the book is thoroughly documented and contains an excellent selection of illustrations, but the material set forth, though largely new, adds scarcely anything to the general store of information supplied by Henri Boucho's *La Toilettte à la Cour de Napoléon, Chiffons et Politique de Grandes Dames* (1810-1815), published in 1895, Alphonse Maze-Sencier's *Les*

Fournisseurs de Napoléon I^{er} et des deux Impératrices (1893), and other earlier volumes. Josephine, Hortense, Marie Louise, Julie Bonaparte, Queen of Naples and of Spain, the Duchesse d'Abrantès, and the fortune-teller Mlle. Le Normand are the chief persons who appear in the book.

There is, especially at the present day, an intense interest in the history of the masses, their condition, their struggles, and their progress from generation to generation. In like manner vast importance properly attaches from age to age to the activities of the successive groups of men who have formed the vanguard in human development, the philosophers, the scientists, the authors, the artists of many sorts—in brief, the masses' teachers. Manners and customs, fashions and amusements of former times, arouse an interest which is real though the facts are of only the slightest value for historical purposes. The story of court life may be of interest and of real value provided it deals with a normal order and a consecutive development. Thus, the court life of the Ancien Régime, even in the last evil days before the deluge of the Revolution, commands its place in history. One reluctantly concedes, however, any such proper place in historical studies to the parvenu court of a revolutionary empire which did not survive the first decade of its existence. Napoleon, his ministers, his marshals, his soldiers, achieved their niche in history's pantheon, but the world has found no reason, and Mr. Fleischmann reveals none, for remembering the princesses and the marshals' wives of the First Empire. Too many of them were destitute of ability and character, and some of them were woeful social misfits even in that parvenu society. In biological phrase they were sports and not types of the ruling class in France; and a study of them is of no more legitimate interest to the historian than a study of freaks is to the biologist. Concerning the frivolities and extravagances of these temporarily exalted female nonentities, M. Fleischmann with difficulty finds enough facts to butter thinly his very thick verbal slices.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER.

Giacomo Barzellotti's *Dal Rinascimento al Risorgimento* (Palermo, Remo Sandron, 1909, pp. xxviii, 493) is the second edition of an important volume of essays upon Italian character and history written with exceptional breadth of view and philosophical insight. The first edition, which was sold out shortly after its appearance five years ago, contained seven essays, of which one was a study of the religious views of the statesmen who made modern Italy; another was a study of the influence which the ideals and conditions of the Italian unification movement exerted upon the literature of the period; and two others, of which one was entitled, "Catholic Italy is it Christian or Pagan?", set forth with much force the writer's view that both the spiritual and the political traditions of Catholicism are the consequence and not the cause of the character of moral and civil life in Italy. These essays are all reprinted in the new edition, together with five which are new

and which give excellent appreciations of Giuseppe Mazzini, Pope Leo XIII., Ruggiero Bonghi, Giosuè Carducci, and Goethe's travels in Italy. The volume is a most valuable contribution to the study of psychological problems in the history of the Risorgimento of modern Italy.

Francis Joseph and his Times. By Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1909, pp. x, 404.) Sir Horace Rumbold's latest work makes light and pleasant reading. It will not be out of place on any parlor table this winter, and we may wish it a good circulation in "the Booklovers Library". The first quarter of it is devoted to the history of Austria from the accession of Maria Theresa to that of Francis Joseph and consists of a sketch of the main events, enlivened by edifying comment and a number of not unpleasing anecdotes. When we come to the reign of Francis Joseph himself, though the detail is greater, the method is the same. The author has had the advantage of the personal acquaintance of some of the chief people he describes, and his tone, especially in speaking of the emperor, is one of generous appreciation. He does not even shrink now and then from a frank though mildly worded criticism. If he indulges in gossip, he can be trusted never to be indiscreet. On the whole, he would have done better to have confined himself closer still to personal matters, for his remarks on political questions are for the most part not profound. The book indeed can hardly be meant for the serious student, and such information as it offers the general public on the problems of Austria to-day is too superficial and one-sided to be of much value. But if Sir Horace betrays the natural prejudice of the retired diplomat writing about an aristocratic court where he was kindly received, he is always moderate and his narrative of events which is based, as he freely acknowledges, on such authorities as Friedjung and "that marvellous publication, 'The Letters of Queen Victoria'", is correct enough for a work of this kind.

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE.

Giovanni Cecconi's *Il 27 Aprile 1859* (Firenze, R. Bemporad and Figlio, 1909, pp. 103) is a reprint of an address delivered in Florence and published eighteen years ago. A few details of fact and a polemical preface have been added for the purpose of supporting the writer's defense of the discipline and incorruptibility of the Tuscan army, by whose defection the bloodless Tuscan revolution of April 27, 1859, was effected. Notwithstanding Cecconi's assertions the impartial historian will continue to believe that the ideals of Italian unity for some Tuscan officers were created with Piedmontese gold.

Lord Ii Naosuké and New Japan. Translated and adapted by Shunkichi Akimoto from *Ii Tairo to Kaiko* by Katsumaro Nakamura. (Tokyo, Printed at the *Japan Times*, 1909, pp. iv, 187.) This valu-

able summary of the life and times of Lord Ii, who concluded the first commercial treaties between Japan and foreign powers in 1858-1859, was prepared on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary, celebrated in July, 1909, of the opening of Yokohama as a trading port as a result of the treaties. The author of the Japanese edition, Mr. Nakamura, is the son of a vassal of Ii and a special student of Japan's early foreign relations. His knowledge of his father's lord and his studies in the archives of the Foreign Office at Tokyo have been condensed into this little book, which may perhaps be regarded as an introduction to a larger work that is expected from his unusual attainments and his facile pen.

Without the Japanese edition at hand, it is difficult to judge from the present English adaptation exactly how much is Mr. Nakamura's original contribution to our knowledge of Ii. This subject has been treated in several Japanese works of merit, one of which, by Mr. Shimada, has been condensed in English into H. Satoh's *Agitated Japan* (Tokyo, 1895). The present work contains, among other matters original in English, an instructive account of the "Morrison" affair, a quotation from the diary of a vassal of Mito, and a particularly good interpretative view, supported by citations from his own words, of Ii's foreign policy before and after his accession to the position of the grand councillor to the Shogun.

On the other hand, it is obvious that Mr. Nakamura's Japanese work has suffered not a little through the English adaptation, which Mr. Akimoto confesses to have been done "in a great hurry". It abounds with such inaccurate statements as the author could not have tolerated and the translator would have avoided had they had the opportunity to revise the work together. We are told, for example, that Nobunaga was bent upon "extirpating Buddhism from the Empire"; that Masamune was "a Christian daimyo"; that Portuguese missionaries regularly brought in arms, engaged in commerce, and worked for the political aggrandizement of their country in Japan; and the like. There are the usual misstatements as to the annual income of a lord, and as to the clan. All these errors may be rectified in a new edition. Such brief but instructive descriptions of the tea ceremony (p. 66), of the arrangement of buildings around a castle (p. 89), and of the official organization at the Edo Castle (pp. 125-126), as are contained in the work, may well be multiplied to the great profit of the foreign reader.

K. ASAKAWA.

A Catalogue of the Publications of the Scottish Historical and Kindred Clubs and Societies, and of the volumes relative to Scottish History issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1780-1908. With a Subject-Index. By Charles Sanford Terry, M.A., Burnett-Fletcher Professor of History in the University of Aberdeen. (Glasgow, James

MacLehose and Sons, 1909, pp. xii, 253.) This handsome and useful publication has been prepared with all the judgment and care which anyone familiar with Professor Terry's *Index to the Papers relating to Scotland* would naturally expect. It will be of inestimable value to students to have for the first time a complete and detailed catalogue of the material "contained, and not infrequently concealed in the volumes of Scottish Historical, Antiquarian, Archeological and kindred Clubs and Societies". Beginning with the earliest, founded in 1780, over fifty such organizations are included. While primarily concerned with Scotland their publications contain much of importance relating to England. The societies are arranged in alphabetical order, each accompanied by a brief explanatory head-note on the date of its founding, its aims, and, when it no longer exists, on the period of its duration. Wherever necessary the contents of a particular volume are described, and in the case of "Miscellanies" they are given in full. By a judicious use of varied type the task of the searcher is made as easy as possible. The subject-index appears to be beyond criticism. In a few instances where the significance of a society's name is not obvious perhaps a word of explanation might have been added; there are many, for example, who might not connect the Aungervyle Society with Richard de Bury. Also one wonders why the Roxburgh Club was omitted.

A. L. C.

Sir Henry Vane, Jr., Governor of Massachusetts and Friend of Roger Williams and Rhode Island. By Henry Melville King. (Providence, R. I., Preston and Rounds Company, 1909, pp. vii, 207.) Dr. King, the venerable pastor emeritus of the First Baptist Church of Providence, Rhode Island, selects here from the life of Vane the passages bearing upon his intimacy with Roger Williams, touching only cursorily upon the career in general of the great statesman of the English commonwealth. He may be pardoned for a glowing admiration of his illustrious predecessor, and for beholding little but wisdom and virtue in Roger Williams's noble friend. While we feel that there are spots even in such suns, we are glad of the portrayal and welcome the book as an account of a connection fruitful for good both to England and America. We have space to discuss only two points.

Dr. King thinks it wrong to regard John Cotton as in any way the preceptor of Vane in Massachusetts. Cotton could rather have learned from Vane. Vane's education was in a high degree irregular and desultory. As a headstrong boy he was for a short time at Westminster School, then for a short time at Oxford. He came to some extent under court influences, then travelled widely, meeting a varied society, from Jesuits at Vienna to Calvinistic divines in the centres of Protestantism. While still immature, he was in close intimacy with Cotton, in Massachusetts, for nearly two years, proceeding soon after to intimacy with Pym, Hampden, Cromwell, the strong men of the Long

Parliament. Though self-willed, there is no reason for believing that Vane was not impressionable, and we may be sure Cotton impressed him. Cotton while in England had been a power in the Eastern Counties, impressing men greatly from Cromwell down. Though his course in his trying New England ordeal was disappointing, he did not lose his mastery over the minds of his generation. While in contact with Vane he wrote *The Keys* and *The Way of the Churches*, documents which to the founders of Independency in England were a starting-point and source of inspiration. We hold that Vane had many teachers and that Cotton, whom he knew while still unformed, must have been one. The influence of Cotton upon Vane was one among many, but we are not disposed to question the phrase "preceptor of Vane", upon Cotton's beautiful memorial in the First Church in Boston.

Dr. King takes Mr. C. F. Adams to task for saying that while in certain important contentions John Winthrop was wrong and Vane right, yet that the former was a safer governor for Massachusetts in 1637 than the latter. While not defending Mr. Adams's phrasing, we yet believe that the remark in general is true. History teaches nothing more certainly than that those who guide states must trim their sails to suit the wind when days are stormy. If it is not so, men of the class of William the Silent, Cromwell, and Abraham Lincoln stand discredited; while Winthrop, in power, perhaps in manful virtue, is by no means to be measured with Vane, his wariness and caution, borne of ripe experience were of more service in the crisis of New England than would have been the rash, ill-considered policy of the "boy governor", striving after absolute ideals while blind to the facts of human nature.

J. K. HOSMER.

Roger Williams: a Study of the Life, Times and Character of a Political Pioneer. By Edmund J. Carpenter, Litt.D. (New York, The Grafton Press, 1909, pp. xxxiv, 253.) We have been unable to discover that Mr. Carpenter's neatly printed and attractively bound volume contains aught of fact or suggestion, with regard to Roger Williams, that is new. The incidents of Williams's life have so often been recorded that one is inclined to wonder that they should again be made matter of biography. Lives of the founder of Providence Plantations have been written by Knowles (1834), by Gammell (1845), by Elton (1853), and by Oscar S. Straus (1894). Moreover, there are in existence Williams's own letters as collected by the Narragansett Club (1866-1874), and as further collected by the Rhode Island Historical Society, not to mention scores of addresses and articles in magazines.

Yet all of the books named, save perchance the life by Straus, are out of print; and as for the addresses and articles, they too are largely inaccessible to the general reader. The merits of Mr. Carpenter's biography are a complete (hardly prolix) statement of Roger Williams's

career, a fluent narrative style, use of original sources, and fairness. No brief is held for Williams, and none against him. His early contentiousness, his early inconsistency, his defiance of the state of Massachusetts, not only in religious but in political matters, and his indefensible, well-nigh persecuting attitude toward the Quakers—all are mentioned; but so are his marvellous personal charm and, in maturer years, his absolute mastery of the principal of freedom of conscience in religion.

With regard to the form of government adopted by the Bay Colony, Mr. Carpenter does not hesitate to say "[it] was unquestionably a pure Theocracy". At the same time, he presents in extenuation of the Bay Colony's expulsion of its critic, the naïve argument that "it was not the fact that he held certain newe and dangerous opinions" which was his undoing, but that he "broached and dyvulged" them; as though the magistrates would or could have taken notice of opinions which had not been "broached and dyvulged".

Chapter I. is, we think, marked by an unnecessary balancing of pros and cons, on the question of the parentage of Roger Williams. The views of Mr. Henry F. Waters in favor of a London as against a Welsh origin have long been accepted. And had Mr. Carpenter read more widely with regard to the "Mary" who became Williams's wife, he would have discovered that Mr. Almon D. Hodges (*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, January, 1889) has so far been supplemented by Mr. Clarence S. Brigham (*R. I. Hist. Soc. Pub.*, new series, VIII. 67-68) that the wife is now known to have been Mary Barnard and not Mary Warner nor Warnard. The aim of the biography, as stated by the author in his preface (an aim on the whole accomplished), has been "to produce a picture of the man himself, from which the reader will be quite capable of forming opinions, unaided by suggestions from the collector and compiler of the facts".

IRVING B. RICHMAN.

Calendar of the Sir William Johnson Manuscripts in the New York State Library. Compiled by Richard E. Day, M.A., Litt.D. (Albany, University of the State of New York, 1909, pp. 683.) About 6550 individual papers dating from October 26, 1733, to March 30, 1808, are here calendared in their chronological sequence. Notes are added when manuscripts have been printed in *Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York* or in the *Documentary History of the State of New York*. Reference is made also to duplicates in the State Library collection of New York Colonial Manuscripts. Although a few errors have been noted and it would have been helpful to have included references to books where others of these manuscripts have been printed, this work of comparison is well done and an excellent index increases the value of the *Calendar*.

Of the twenty-six volumes of manuscripts listed by Dr. Day all but one consist of papers in the possession of Sir William Johnson at

the time of his death in 1774 and deal with American colonial history before that date. The last volume contains official papers relating to the disbursements in the Indian Department during the superintendency of Sir William and of his son, Guy Johnson, with a few manuscripts of the American Revolution or of later date. The defects of the book are largely of publication and not of compilation. The calendar entries are crowded and the paper is poor. It is a question whether a description of a manuscript can be considered adequate which omits its length and neglects to state whether it be an original or a transcript. It is difficult to summarize twelve important manuscripts on a single printed page and not crowd the calendar entries. Whether or not it would have been wiser to have printed the work on a better paper, with a more durable binding and giving more complete summaries of the unprinted manuscripts, each user of the *Calendar* will decide for himself.

C. H. L.

The Taverns and Turnpikes of Blandford, 1733-1833. By Sumner Gilbert Wood, Congregational Minister in Blandford, Massachusetts. (Published by the Author, 1909, pp. vii, 357.) This is a chaotic but distinctly interesting bit of antiquarian history relating to one aspect of a Massachusetts hill-town during the century before the advent of steam-transportation. Blandford was one of the later frontier towns, settled shortly before the French wars on the rocky, rather barren ridges, worn into rounded hilltops by ancient ice-sheets, and carved more recently into narrow valleys by brawling brooks, which make up the greater part of the territory between the Connecticut and Hudson rivers. Here came a race of pioneers, largely Scotch-Irish in blood, who developed a community of farmers and graziers and, less than three generations after their first arrival, began a second migration into New York and Ohio. When the author of this work gives us in the future a detailed portrait of those settlers and the township they founded, it is to be hoped that he will follow a chronological method of presentation, for the topographical basis of the present volume really obscures its merits. Mr. Wood takes up each road and each tavern in succession, including under the latter heading every house, whether vanished or extant, in which at any time the sale of liquor was licensed, and traces its complete history. The result is to create a confused impression. Names of persons appear and reappear, deaths and land transfers are recorded before the individuals are fully dealt with, and the general descriptions necessary for a clear comprehension of the social forces at work to create all these "taverns" and turnpikes are not encountered until the middle and end of the work. The book is in reality marked by an appreciative and sound historical sense, and gives one a lively glimpse of a hard-drinking, litigious, land-swapping, and mortgaging community, with its economic life centring around the stage-roads to Albany and Hartford before the days of railways.

T. C. SMITH.

Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1742-1747; 1748-1749. Edited by H. R. McIlwaine. (Richmond, 1909, pp. xxx, 427.) Proceeding backward in chronological order, the librarian of the Virginia State Library embraces in this seventh volume the five sessions of the assembly of 1742-1747 and the assembly of 1748-1749, the latter having had only one session, but that a busy one. The texts are obtained from the imperfect printed copies in the Virginia State Library and the Library of Congress, and from the remarkable series possessed by the late Mrs. C. W. Coleman. These texts are preceded by careful lists of burgesses and by editorial introductions. The workmanship of the volume is in the highest degree creditable and the contents are of much interest. The interval of more than two years between the end of the first session, June 19, 1742, and the beginning of the second, September 4, 1744, shows that the war with which Great Britain was at that time occupied no longer excited more than a languid interest in the colony. The actions of the second session confirm this impression. The third session, called together a year and a half after the conclusion of the second, because of the Young Pretender's descent upon England, is marked by an outburst of loyalty and the familiar phenomenon of an "association", but does not disclose any extraordinary revival of interest in the warfare. More interesting to the burgesses were their efforts toward jealous preservation of the traditional privileges of the lower house, modelled on those of the House of Commons. These are vindicated in several interesting cases of punishment of individuals and of conflict with the council. The most marked instance of the latter was the result of a fire which in 1747 consumed the capitol at Williamsburg, and of the strong desire then manifested by a majority of the House of Burgesses to remove the seat of government to a more central location. This movement, checked at the time by the action of the governor and the council, was not finally successful until 1779. The chief business of the second of these assemblies was the passing of the revised statutes of 1748. In the session of the spring of 1746 nine revisors had been appointed to propose repeals of obsolete statutes, and consolidations and revisions of those retained. It appears that of the eighty-nine resulting statutes passed in this final session only fifty-eight are printed in Hening.

History of the Battle of Point Pleasant, fought between White Men and Indians at the Mouth of the Great Kanawha River (now Point Pleasant, West Virginia), Monday, October 10th, 1774: the Chief Event of Lord Dunmore's War. By Virgil A. Lewis, A.M., State Historian and Archivist. (Charleston, W. Va., The Tribune Printing Company, 1909, pp. 131.) This is, we believe, the first attempt to write a complete history of Dunmore's War from the original materials now available in print. Although modestly entitled the *Battle of Point Pleasant*, the author covers in effect the entire event, except listing the Indian

massacres and forays that led to the expedition. The effect of the book is rather that of a series of chapters strung on a general theme for a thread than that of a connected and ordered narrative of an important episode in the winning of the West. In his desire to give the reader the benefit of the original accounts Mr. Lewis has inserted these in a somewhat surgical fashion, and in some instances—as for example the *Orderly Book of Colonel Fleming*—does nothing to show where the original ends and the author's comments begin. He is, nevertheless, very careful and accurate in his statements, has large knowledge of local conditions, and shows considerable historical acumen in his discussion of the traditions that have grown up around the expeditions, and the false motives that have too long been attributed to Lord Dunmore and General Andrew Lewis. There seems to be no accessible material that the author has not scanned. His extracts from contemporary gazettes, as well as his brief but satisfactory biographical sketches, are contributions of worth to the literature of the subject.

While Mr. Lewis distinguishes between primary sources written at the time of the action, and later descriptions of participants after their memories had been dimmed by the mists of time, we nevertheless think he relies too much upon the narrative of Colonel Charles A. Stuart, who, although he had been in the battle on the momentous tenth of October, 1774, did not commit his recollections to writing until more than a quarter of a century had passed. His is the only authority we have found for the flank movement up Crooked Creek that terminated the engagement, and we must consider it doubtful if not apocryphal, since vivid contemporary accounts make no reference thereto.

On the results of Lord Dunmore's War the author makes broad inferences, most of which, however, we believe will commend themselves to historical critics, and tend to place this frontier episode in its true light. Thus the beautiful monument at the forks of the Ohio and Kanawha to whose erection Mr. Lewis's zeal so largely contributed will justify its national character.

Some typographical errors in the book are unfortunate, such as the death of Dunmore in 1609, and the persistent spelling of "Boquet" for Colonel Henry Bouquet of the British army. In a work, also, whose genealogical value is considerable, the lack of an index is an error.

L. P. K.

The Evolution of the American Flag. From materials collected by the late George Canby. By Lloyd Balderston, Ph.D., Professor of Physics at the West Chester State Normal School. (Philadelphia, Ferris and Leach, 1909, pp. 144.) This little book is one of the most sensible of its all too common species—the pious effort of a reverent descendant to bolster the claims of an admired ancestor to some worthy but unauthenticated act. It is accurate, and reasonable, and even critical enough in relation to all matters treated except the one matter which

inspired the writing of the book—the Betsy Ross legend. There the author substitutes probability for proof, and second generation affidavits for contemporary and disinterested testimony (see appendixes D and G and pages 46-49). Except this collection of implicitly believed probabilities and the array of solemn affidavits by good souls whose intentional honesty one has not the heart to doubt, the book contains little if anything not contained in Preble's monumental *History of the Flag*, or even in that excellent little pamphlet by Charles E. Dana, *Notes on the American Flag and some Others*. Indeed Professor Dana, having apparently seen the material and heard the arguments offered by Mr. Balderston in this book, had so completely shown, two years before the book's publication how it failed to prove its point about Betsy Ross, that we wonder why the book ever appeared at all. And yet, leaving out the special pleading for Betsy Ross, the book is a handy and fairly reliable compendium of information about the American flags which preceded the Stars and Stripes and about the use of the latter during the Revolutionary War and since. As to the use of the Stars and Stripes at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the author is more conservative than Preble. He thinks there is no proof of the use, and remarks rather naïvely, after his own credulous attitude toward the Betsy Ross legend, that "Inferences are easily made, but we must not call them history, however ingenious and reasonable they may be." The book contains some interesting and some valuable illustrations.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

In *The Tories of Chippeny Hill, Connecticut; a brief Account of the Loyalists of Bristol, Plymouth, and Harwinton, who founded St. Matthew's Church in East Plymouth in 1791*, by E. Le Roy Pond (the Grafton Press, pp. 92), are gathered together many of the facts, traditions, and conjectures concerning a group of Connecticut Loyalists, the principal of whom were James Nichols, Stephen Graves, and Moses Dunbar. Considerable documentary material, some of it from unprinted records, is interspersed through the book, but there is little attempt to give the account a critical character. The volume ends with a bibliography occupying two pages.

Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library. Volume V. Virginia Series, volume I. Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence W. Alvord of the University of Illinois. (Springfield, Illinois, Illinois State Historical Library, 1909, pp. 1, 681.) This is the second volume of a series of documents designed to include "practically all the extant sources for the history of Illinois" during the period 1778-1790. The first volume, which appeared in 1907 (reviewed in the *AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, XIII. 390), contained the records of Cahokia; the present volume the records of the more important centre, Kaskaskia. The general introduction to the two

volumes was printed in the first, although based in large part upon the material now published in the second. The introduction to the second volume deals more particularly with three problems or phases of the history of the period. The first of these, the relation of Thomas Bentley to the occupation of the Illinois country in 1778, Mr. Alvord declares himself unable to solve definitely; that "the conception of the occupation of the Northwest originated in the fertile brain of Thomas Bentley", seems to the editor to be supported by the evidence, but not to be established by unassailable proof. The discussion of the second problem, the part taken by Father Pierre Gibault in the submission of Vincennes, is substantially as in Mr. Alvord's introduction to the Gibault documents printed in this journal a year ago (*AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, XIV. 544 ff.). The third part of the introduction relates to ecclesiastical affairs, a phase but lightly touched on in the first volume, and contains an account of the ecclesiastical organization of the territory, as well as sketches of the various priests, especially Fathers St. Pierre and De la Valinière.

The more than two hundred and fifty documents in this volume are drawn mainly from the Kaskaskia records, which it will be remembered were rediscovered by Mr. Alvord in 1905, after they had long been supposed to be lost, and the Menard collection, with a considerable number from the Haldimand papers, the Draper manuscripts, the Continental Congress papers, and the archepiscopal archives at Quebec. With the exception of those relating to ecclesiastical affairs, which are very conveniently grouped by themselves, the documents are in chronological order, but a superimposed system of chapter-headings enables the progress of events to be readily followed, and the important matters treated to be easily distinguished.

The documents include the record of Rocheblave's court of enquiry of September, 1777, letters of Thomas Bentley, Gabriel Cerré, Jean Bte. Laffont, Jean Girault, John Todd, John Montgomery, Colonel Mottin de la Balme, Philippe de Rocheblave, Timothé de Montbreun, John Dodge, Father de la Valinière, Major John Hamtramck, Father Gibault, Father St. Pierre, and many others, as well as memorials to Congress, land grants, petitions of individuals, appointments to office, court records, instructions, etc. The editorial work is of the high standard of scholarship which we have learned to expect from Mr. Alvord.

Historical Manuscripts Commission: Report on American Manuscripts in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Volume IV. (Hereford, printed for H. M. Stationery Office, 1909, pp. xii, 533.) This fourth and last volume of the calendar of the American manuscripts in the Royal Institution in London covers the few remaining months, April to November, 1783, of the British occupation of the late colonies, that occupation being now limited to New York, St. Augustine, and

Penobscot. The most interesting of the papers are those which relate to the evacuation of these posts, and especially to the retirement of the Loyalists, the disbandment of those of the latter who were organized as military forces, the provision for those of them who were destitute, and the special arrangements made with respect to the German troops. A particularly interesting letter, given in full, is that with which the volume opens, a letter to Carleton from Captain William Armstrong, deputy quartermaster-general, whose business in connection with the conveying of certain stores and money to British and German prisoners of war in Pennsylvania and Maryland had taken him to Philadelphia, where he made good use of his opportunities of observation, the results of which are set forth in this communication. Like its predecessors, the volume is well made and fully indexed.

American Campaigns, by Major Matthew Forney Steele of the Second United States Cavalry, consists of lectures delivered at the army service schools at Fort Leavenworth. The author in a modest preface disclaims competent scholarship, and describes the book as printed simply to meet an immediate need for such a book in the service schools of the army; but historical students will be glad to have so intelligent a survey of our campaigns, with professional comments so illuminating. The work consists of two volumes, the first (pp. 731) of text, three-fourths of which is devoted to the Civil War and forty pages to the war with Spain. The second, consisting of 311 well-chosen maps and plans, will be especially valued. The work is published by the Military Information Committee of the second section of the General Staff.

Decisive Battles of America. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Claude Halstead Van Tyne, George Pierce Garrison, Rear-Admiral French Ensor Chadwick, U. S. N. (retired), James K. Hosmer, J. H. Latané, Richard Hildreth, Benson J. Lossing, and others. Edited by Ripley Hitchcock. (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1909, pp. xv, 397.) Although this work is put forth as a companion volume to Creasy's *Decisive Battles of the World*, probably not the editor himself would regard it as quite deserving to rank with the classic of Creasy. It is a book compacted of selections from various sources, the work of the editor consisting mainly in selection, compression, and necessary adaptations, with synopses of intervening events. He contributes also a general introduction, occasional paragraphs and notes, and presumably he is the writer of the chapter on the battle of Manila Bay. It is scarcely possible in a brief review to discuss the validity of the selection of contests for their decisiveness, yet, while there would be general agreement with regard to a number of the battles singled out, one may question, for instance, the importance given to New England's contests with the Indians and whether Appo-

mattox has any proper place in the text at all. In the case of the Mexican War the editor practically waives the question of decisiveness and includes essentially the entire series of battles, on the plea, proper enough in itself, that "the story of the more significant battles in these campaigns is entitled to better acquaintance." Perhaps the opportunity of using the lively descriptions of John Bonner, which had lain embedded in *Harper's Magazine* since 1855, contributed to this decision. One is practically estopped from raising the question whether in some instances better analyses of the battles might not have been found, inasmuch as the editor was apparently limited to writings controlled by the publishers of this volume. Quite appropriately, so far at least as political significance is concerned, a considerable proportion of the material is taken from the volumes in the *American Nation* series. Besides Professor Hart's chapter on Territorial Concepts, the volumes laid under contribution are those by Dr. Thwaites, Professor Van Tyne, Admiral Chadwick, Dr. Hosmer, and Professor Latané. Three chapters are taken from Hildreth, one (Bunker Hill) from Lossing's *Field-Book* (some pages on Yorktown are condensed from the same source), and two from James Barnes's *Naval Actions of the War of 1812*. After all is said a book which gathers into small compass so much of the significant military history of America is very useful. Some oversights in proof-reading have been observed; for instance Lieutenant-Colonel John Laurens appears as "de Laurens" (p. 149), and Professor Latané's name is, through typographical errors, given at least three variations. Portions of the book are deficient in good maps.

Canal Enlargement in New York State: Papers on the Barge Canal Campaign and related Topics, edited by Frank H. Severance [Buffalo Historical Society Publications, XIV.] (pp. xvii, 446), is the second of the Buffalo Historical Society's volumes devoted to the narrative and documentary history of New York state's canals. The first was Henry W. Hill's *Waterways and Canal Construction in New York State*, which appeared a short time ago, and a third, containing journals, documents, official correspondence, etc., is now in press. Papers on various phases of the canal enlargement project are contributed by Frank S. Gardner, Gustav H. Schwab, Henry B. Hebert, General F. V. Greene, Colonel T. W. Symons, John D. Kernan, George H. Raymond, Howard J. Smith, and M. M. Wilner. Two documents of importance for the earlier history of New York's canals are printed in this volume. They are the Second Report of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, made by Philip Schuyler, in 1798, comprising the official history of the canal project since 1792, and New York's canal memorial of 1816, a document drafted by De Witt Clinton. The editor furnishes an Historical Sketch of the Board of Trade, the Merchants' Exchange, and the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, which occupies nearly one hundred pages of the volume and contains much material relating to Buffalo's commercial

activities. *Reminiscences of Surveys of the Erie Canal in 1816-1817* is an interesting paper read before the Buffalo Historical Society in 1866 by William C. Young. The volume contains numerous illustrations and a copious index.

Thomas Cox. By Harvey Reid. [Iowa Biographical Series, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh.] (Iowa City, Iowa, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1909, pp. xv, 257.) The task of reconstructing a career from a few misty traditions and almost as few documentary fragments is not an easy one for the historian, however stimulating such an opportunity may be to the novelist. The author of this biography of Thomas Cox has gone about his task conscientiously and yet with industrious determination to present the career of Thomas Cox with a consequential completeness despite the fragmentary character of his materials.

Thomas Cox was born in Kentucky in 1787, was a member of the first legislature of the state of Illinois, became United States deputy surveyor in 1837 and settled in Iowa. From this point his career can be traced with somewhat greater definiteness, although the records are still scant. He was almost consecutively in the territorial legislature from the organization of the territory until his death in 1844, having been speaker of the house and afterward president of the council. Such records as exist have been supplemented by personal recollections. If the author has placed his imagination under proper historical restraint he has still, by the very nature of his evidence, been compelled to resort much to conjecture, and to statements of reasonable probabilities. The name of Thomas Cox upon a muster roll may be the sole basis for a chapter upon a campaign, yet what is thus supplied is history and not fiction. The reader is, however, often troubled by the feeling that he cannot find the man he is looking for, moving in the events described. Indeed the figure of Thomas Cox remains somewhat shadowy to the end. The book presents nevertheless interesting glimpses of early times in Iowa, and in its main purpose is not without result.

Stephen A. Douglas: his Life, Public Services, Speeches and Patriotism. By Clark E. Carr, LL.D. (Chicago, A. C. McClurg and Company, 1909, pp. xii, 293.) From the pen of Colonel Carr who has written so vivaciously about his Illinois contemporaries, readers of American biography have been led to expect, if not a sober account of Stephen A. Douglas, at least a book of entertaining personal reminiscences. But the amount of original matter in this sketch is so slight that almost anyone with the campaign biographies by Sheahan and Flint at his elbow might have put the book together. From first to last it is a panegyric. Indeed, so frequent is the use of superlatives that the reader can hardly make up his mind to take Colonel Carr seriously. We read of Douglas that "when he overthrew the Missouri Compromise line, that mighty barricade wall against slavery, he was

the most potential of Americans, dominating not only the Senate, of which he was the most conspicuous member, but the House of Representatives and, in so far as he desired, the executive" (p. 74). And again, in 1861: "As he stood before that vast assemblage in Chicago, Senator Douglas was the mightiest and most potential figure in the galaxy of American statesmen. . . . Such enthusiastic greeting, such rapturous applause, had never been accorded to another public man since the days of the fathers" (p. 141). On page 130, the author's imagination fairly runs away with him: "This meeting of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, held while the rebel shot and shell were falling upon the walls of Fort Sumter, was the most momentous conference ever held upon the western hemisphere." This meeting, by the by, was held on Sunday evening after Fort Sumter had been evacuated. The reader who enjoys this blend of eloquence and history will find abundant opportunities to gratify his taste. Extracts from the speeches of Douglas form an appendix which doubles the bulk of the volume.

Something of Men I have Known, with Some Papers of a General Nature, Political, Historical, and Retrospective. By Adlai E. Stevenson. (Chicago, A. C. McClurg and Company, 1909, pp. xii, 442.) The period in the life of the ex-Vice President covered by these reminiscences of men with whom he came into contact or of whom he heard extends from his entrance into Congress in 1875 to his retirement from the vice-presidency in 1897, although he is frequently drawn beyond these limits. He has confined himself with a few exceptions to anecdotes and to personal sketches. A slight association is frequently sufficient to introduce a chapter or a subject. Remembrance that he once paid a visit to Bladensburg duelling-ground produces a chapter on the Code of Honor and a description of all prominent duels in our history; an introduction in Washington "nearly a quarter of a century ago" to the widow of Hon. John H. Eaton leads to the story of "Peggy" O'Neal and the Jackson cabinet; and a recollection of his *ex-officio* regency of the Smithsonian Institution inspires a sketch of James Smithson. Most of the chapters are born of associations in Congress. The fact that the Hon. George Q. Cannon of Utah occupied a seat in Congress across the aisle produces a chapter on the Mormon Exodus from Illinois. Contact with Hon. Frederick B. Wright, who had been in the Democratic National Convention in 1844, leads to the story of the First Political Telegram and the achievement of S. F. B. Morse.

Following these Congressional associations, the author turns to Illinois, speaking in a casual but interesting way of the Rev. Peter Cartwright, Robert G. Ingersoll, and Governor Reynolds. Scattered through the book are political-science essays on the history and working of the Senate and of the vice-presidency and a general chapter on the decline of oratory. Many of the chapters—perhaps a third of the book—are devoted to reprints of occasional addresses made by Mr. Steven-

son at the laying of corner-stones, unveiling of statues, and similar functions.

Faults of construction in the book are forgotten in the delightful spirit of the writer, the absence of harshness or malice. The anecdotes of statesmen are told with that flavor which has long made the author renowned as a *raconteur*; the unusual wealth of quotation recalls an apparently forgotten style of composition; and the concluding address made to a crowd of friends in his home-city reveals a tenderness of sentiment in the author worthy of a public appreciation.

The Columbia River: its History, its Myths, its Scenery, its Commerce. By William Denison Lyman, Professor of History in Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, pp. xx, 409.) That the author approaches his work with perfect sincerity is evidenced by the dedication to his parents who were pioneers of 1849 in the Columbia River country. Taking this evidence into account, the present reviewer began a study of the bulky volume with a genuine sympathy. His disappointment was swift and severe. The book is not satisfying to read nor is it easily reviewed. The trouble lies with the author's diverse aim. The title is comprehensive enough to include almost anything intimately or remotely connected with the Columbia River. At the threshold the author declares that "this volume is designed to be a history and description", and later in the preface he forestalls criticism by saying that "his treatment of the subject has been general rather than detailed, and popular rather than recondite", and that "the book is rather for the general reader than for the specialist." And again, "frequent reference in the body of the book to authorities renders it unnecessary to name them here."

It is not possible in the present age to produce literature worthy the dignified name of "history" with any such diversity of purpose as that. Professor Lyman, though aiming at "historical accuracy", frequently quotes from other writers in the most offhand way. On page 207 there appears: "Of this Mr. Osborne says" and there follow three pages of fine print without any indication whatever of when, where, or how Mr. Osborne said it. Nearly every other quotation is similarly inserted. The author evidently has a grudge against explanatory foot-notes. There is not one in the volume. In the absence of that convenience some other should have been provided, for there are many intelligent people, even among general readers, who still have respect for sources.

The "commerce" of the subtitle is casually mentioned as the narrative proceeds. Chapter x. gives a racy account of early steamboating on the river and chapter xii. gives five pages of summary in most general terms. There is no quarrel with the author's less serious "myths", "scenery", and "side trips". These are by far the best parts of the book. They comprise a welcome addition to the literature of the Pacific Northwest.

The book is most attractively published and is sumptuously illustrated with ninety-three pictures, two-thirds of which are full-page. There are also two useful maps, one of the Columbia River and surrounding country, and the other of the entrance to the river.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

The *American Addresses at the Second Hague Peace Conference*, delivered by Joseph H. Choate, Horace Porter, and James Brown Scott, edited with introductory notes by Professor James Brown Scott, have been published for the International School of Peace by Ginn and Company (Boston and London, 1910, pp. xlviii, 217). The editor introduces the volume with a note, six pages in length, on formal and informal addresses at the conference, and follows this with addresses delivered in this country by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, General Horace Porter, and himself, concerning the work of the conference. The most notable of the addresses at the conference are by Mr. Joseph H. Choate on Immunity from Capture of Private Unoffending Property of the Enemy upon the High Seas, by General Horace Porter on the Limitation of Force in the Collection of Contractual Debts, and by Mr. Choate on the International Court of Prize, an address which suggested the lines on which the court was actually constituted. On the general subject of international arbitration there are numerous addresses by both Mr. Choate and Mr. Scott. The most considerable of these are the American Project for a Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice, by Mr. Choate, and the Elements entering into the Composition of an International Court of Arbitral Justice, by Mr. Scott. Added to these is Mr. Scott's elaborate Report to the Conference recommending the Establishment of a Court of Arbitral Justice. An appendix contains the texts (ten in all) discussed at the conference. The editor has furnished helpful explanatory notes introductory to the principal addresses.

The National Gallery of Art: Department of Fine Arts of the National Museum. [United States National Museum, Bulletin 70.] By Richard Rathbun, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1909, pp. 140, and 26 plates.) In this excellent specimen of book-making, illustrated with remarkably good plates, Mr. Rathbun tells the history of almost seventy years' progress toward the creation of a national gallery of art in Washington, and describes the chief treasures thus far accumulated. As long ago as 1840, the National Institute was founded with the collection of works of art as one of its objects, and the formation of a gallery of art was one of the purposes of the Smithsonian Institution declared in 1846 in its act of incorporation. Mr. Rathbun tells the story of the Institute's acquisitions, of their passage into the hands of the Smithsonian Institution, and of the additions made to the latter—casual and far from constituting an artistic collection, yet including some meritorious objects.

Down to 1903 there had been little approach to the ideal of a national art gallery. In that year Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President Buchanan, died, leaving a small but valuable collection of paintings under such terms of bequest that a judicial decision awarded them to the custody of the Smithsonian Institution and drew public attention to the legal position of the latter as a national gallery of art. The noble gifts of Mr. Charles L. Freer and Mr. William T. Evans followed, the former, aside from its Whistlers, consisting chiefly of choice examples of Chinese and Japanese art, the latter of American paintings. These have raised the collection to a high level of importance, and justified a more special organization. The effecting of this organization, the adoption of the designation National Gallery of Art, and the recent plans for temporary housing of the collections, furnish the occasion for the present interesting book, which records without exaggeration what has hitherto been accomplished, yet inevitably gives suggestive glimpses of an inspiring future.

The Bureau of American Ethnology has issued as *Bulletin* 38 (pp. 288) the first of a contemplated series of volumes relating to the natives of the Hawaiian Islands. This volume bears the title *Unwritten Literature of Hawaii: the Sacred Songs of the Hula*, collected and translated, with notes and an account of the *hula*, by Nathaniel B. Emerson, A.M., M.D. "The *hula*", we are told, "was a religious service, in which poetry, music, pantomime, and the dance lent themselves, under the forms of dramatic art, to the refreshment of men's minds. . . . As to subject-matter, its warp was spun largely from the bowels of the old-time mythology into cords through which the race maintained vital connection with its mysterious past. Interwoven with these, forming the woof, were threads of a thousand hues and of many fabrics." About fifty pages of the volume are devoted to an historical and descriptive account of the *hula*, its religious setting and ceremonies, its support and organization, including an account of the *halau* or hall of the *hula*. Many of the songs are given, accompanied by metrical English translations, which show the usual limitations of translations but also show at times no small measure of poetical skill. There is a chapter on the music and musical instruments of the Hawaiians, and many specimens of music as well as the words of songs are given. There is much explanatory matter throughout the pages, and a glossary of terms is appended.

There is little in Francis Augustus MacNutt's *Fernando Cortes and the Conquest of Mexico, 1485-1547* (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909, pp. xxi, 475) to call for critical consideration. There has long been opportunity for a new life of the conqueror of Mexico, and there continues to be urgent need for a work which will place within the knowledge of English readers the man, the circumstances of the country and the time, and the events as they appear to an investigator

trained in the methods of a modern historical school. Mr. MacNutt's translation of the despatches of Cortes, published in 1908, gave him familiarity with the principal source of information regarding the events of the conquest, and with a part of the material available for the reconstruction of the personality of the conqueror. He has found this preparation ample for the writing of the latest addition to the *Heroes of the Nations* series. The authorities cited in support of the text, such as an Italian version of Alaman's *Dissertations*, may all easily have been at hand in the Tyrolese *schloss* from which the preface is dated, and there is sufficient internal evidence to confirm the impression that the author's labors were performed at a distance from any incentive to critical historical work. Solis, Clavigero, Gomara, and Prescott are the preferred authorities, whenever the author was aware that later writers have ventured to suggest that the statements of the conquerors are not always to be taken literally.

The publishers have produced the book in a form to lead one to suspect that they are relying for their sales mainly upon those who will buy this volume because they already possess the previous issues of the series.

G. P. W.

La Revolucion de Ayutla, segun el Archivo del General Doblado. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, edited by Genaro García. Tomo XXVI.] (Mexico, Bouret, 1909, pp. 264.) The total failure of Mexico in her struggle against the United States pointed many morals, and the reflective and patriotic among the public men of that country took them to heart. General D. José Joaquin de Herrera, who became President on the conclusion of peace, endeavored to carry out much-needed reforms, and in this policy he was followed by his Minister of War and successor in the presidential office, General D. Mariano Arista, an uneducated but able and public-spirited man. In the prosecution of this aim, Arista and his friends aroused the hostility of the clergy, the incompetent officials, the financiers accustomed to prey upon the national treasury, and the corrupt, insubordinate army. The consequence was a revolution which brought back to Mexico as dictator that evil genius of the country, Santa Anna, and placed in power the worst elements of the national life. This condition of things caused the extreme Liberals (*Liberales Exaltados*) to proclaim a "Plan" at Ayutla, March 1, 1854, and resulted the following year in the overthrow of the usurper. One of the leaders in the opposition to Santa Anna was General D. Manuel Doblado, who, though lacking in resolution and sincerity, was courted on account of his talents and influence both by the Liberals and by the Conservatives. Doblado left papers numbering more than 2000, many of which are of great value; and the volume in hand consists of selected documents, running from 1846 to 1855 though dealing principally with the Revolution of

Ayutla, with brief but very helpful explanatory notes here and there from the editor. It should be examined by all interested in the political evolution of Mexico, our war with that country, or the characters and aims of such national figures as Juárez and Comonfort. We are greatly indebted to the editor for this and many other labors of love in the field of Mexican history, where so much work of the kind needs to be done.

JUSTIN H. SMITH.

TEXT-BOOKS

The Study of History in the Elementary Schools: Report to the American Historical Association by the Committee of Eight. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909, pp. xx, 141.) This report is the result of four years' labor upon the part of a committee appointed in 1905 by the American Historical Association, and composed of James Alton James, chairman, Henry E. Bourne, Eugene C. Brooks, Wilbur F. Gordy, Mabel Hill, Julius Sachs, Henry W. Thurston, and J. H. Van Sickle. Two topics were assigned to the committee: the suggestion of a course of study in history for elementary schools, and the consideration of the most desirable preparation for the elementary history teacher. Each of the topics is treated separately in the report; there is outlined a course of study for eight grades which is almost in the nature of a syllabus, and there are supplementary chapters upon the preparation of the teacher, the method of presentation, typical lessons, illustrative material, and present conditions of history teaching in elementary schools not only of the United States, but of France, Germany, and England as well. The outline of the course of study is, however, the real crux of the report, for the character and extent of the teacher's preparation will be moulded in large degree by the character of the prescribed course of study.

The committee has accepted the view that some history shall be taught in every grade in the elementary schools, and has accordingly outlined an eight-year course of study. The course is based upon three fundamental principles: (1) that the plan should be adaptable to present conditions in the greater number of American schools, and not be in the form of ideal attainable in a very few schools, or by a future generation; (2) that the study of history should centre about American history, including not only events happening in America but those in the ancient or medieval or modern European world which have influenced American history; and (3) that a subject once taught should be taught thoroughly, and not thereafter be repeated. To the last proposition, all, probably, who have had experience of the deadening effect of repetition, will agree; upon the first and second, however, there is room for much difference of opinion.

The centring of the study upon American history is the most pronounced feature of the report, it is the one which has thus far been